

# The Sun

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Chances for a Third Party.  
Gone glimmering, thinks a contem-  
porary, is all chance of a third party's  
ticket in the next national election.

Possibly not. When the common  
sense Republicans have put in the  
field a Presidential candidate and a  
national platform unopposed with  
any League of Nations fanatics, and  
when the common sense Democrats  
have done the same thing, it is the  
belief among the unprejudiced and  
unconvinced gentleman now in the  
White House still will be holding  
the fort. There is conviction as well  
among the Democrats that the inde-  
pendent gentleman is an undesirably  
separate a first candidate. His suitability  
in both these respects does  
not more confirm him in them.

Wherefore it might come to pass  
that while the Republicans in the  
United States were trooping to the  
polls to vote for their party's candi-  
dates and platform, and likewise  
while the Democrats of the United  
States were trooping to the polls to  
vote for their Mr. Wilson might be  
marshalling visions on the horizon  
under the music of voices in the air  
to storm the third tier citadel.

There is no glimmering chance for  
the third tier—no more chance for  
it than for the Covenant. But in this  
free country, still possessed of its  
political institutions, privileges and  
customs, there is always opportunity  
for anybody to run for President on  
some personally conducted party's  
ticket if he doesn't mind not getting  
the votes.

It isn't Pernicious "Propaganda" to  
Want to Clothe and Feed  
Your Children.

In the House of Representatives  
and in the Senate there are legisla-  
tors who say officers of the army and  
the navy have been so active in urging  
increases in pay for themselves and  
their comrades that their solicitations  
constitute a propaganda.

Propaganda is hateful, these law-  
makers declare, and therefore they  
are preparing to oppose, or at least  
not to support, bills to raise soldiers'  
and sailors' pay.

If there is propaganda by military  
and naval officers for more pay it is  
propaganda which began in the de-  
partments when their civilian heads  
saw the services under their direction  
falling to pieces as the trained  
and expert men in them resigned by  
tens and scores and hundreds because  
they could not live on their pay.

If there is propaganda for more  
pay by military and naval officers it  
is not propaganda set going and main-  
tained by the expenditure of money  
to attain a desired end. It is propa-  
ganda which began when military and  
naval officers found themselves not  
able to pay their bills, not able to buy  
the clothing their wives and their  
babies needed, not able to get the  
food their dependents wanted and  
ought to have.

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ought to have.

When the word propaganda is used  
the hearer visualizes well fed, well  
clothed, well paid agents skilled in  
the arts of persuasion, professionally  
keen to accomplish their object, but  
in many cases personally without in-  
terest in it and lacking conviction  
concerning it.

If anybody in Washington or out-  
side of Washington wants to put the  
label propaganda on the efforts of  
military and naval officers to get liv-  
ing pay for the work they do he may  
do so, but it is not the propaganda of  
paid press agents, subsidized orators  
and deceived sympathizers. It is  
propaganda, if the word is to be used,  
of loyal, hard working, efficient gen-

lemen who see the national service  
to which they devote their lives col-  
lapsing because the men in them do  
not get enough money to pay the  
butcher, the baker, the tailor. It is  
propaganda, if the word must be used,  
of men who ask only enough to live  
on in their country that they may  
perhaps win the opportunity to die for  
their country; of men who serve faith-  
fully under any hardships which af-  
fect only themselves, but who do not  
count it part of the duty of a rich  
nation's servants to clothe their fami-  
lies in rags, to feed their wives and  
children half rations and to send  
their sons and daughters to work  
when they should be in school.

## American Shipping on German Trade Routes.

Whatever its sincerity, there is no  
horse sense in the protest to the  
United States Shipping Board against  
the proposal to put American Govern-  
ment owned vessels on the old  
Hamburg-American line trade routes.  
If our American shipping is to thrive  
it wants to get business wherever it  
can get it and carry all of it that it  
can carry at a profit, exactly as the  
European companies did before the  
war and exactly as they are doing or  
trying to do since the war.

If American shipping doesn't jump  
on the Hamburg-American routes,  
using Hamburg-American liners, ter-  
minals, feeders, organizations or any-  
thing else that can be used, we sim-  
ply shall abdicate our rights in these  
routes and the business that goes with  
them to British, French, Belgian and  
other shipping. As a matter of fact,  
the Holt Lines of England already  
have entered into an agreement with  
the Hamburg-American Company to  
operate the Hamburg-China route.  
The Belgian Government's Royal Bel-  
gian Line has been negotiating for  
the River Plate Line. The German  
Postal service is under considera-  
tion by a Portuguese steamship com-  
pany and Englishmen in control of a  
Canton company are bidding for  
routes formerly served by the Kosmos  
Line, while a Scandinavian group  
also wants to get into the game.

German overseas traffic is going to  
be handled by somebody. If it is  
good enough to be handled by British  
and other foreign shipping companies,  
it is good enough to be handled by  
ours. We have more ships than we  
can use in our own overseas traffic.  
We are going to have still more.

We never shall maintain a world mer-  
chant marine until, like others, we  
are willing and eager and able to do  
ocean carrying business anywhere on  
the seven seas and for anybody on  
the face of the earth.

The object of shipping is to get  
business. Let us get ours.

## Canada's Great World Trade.

Great Britain practices to a degree  
the sound economic and commercial  
doctrine that it is both possible and  
practicable for a trading nation to  
overcome an adverse balance by buy-  
ing more, not less, abroad. Deeply in-  
debted to us on current trade balance,  
British manufacturers have neverthe-  
less bought raw material from us pro-  
fusely and even wildly, notably cot-  
ton. Manufacturing this into finished  
products the United Kingdom sells it  
the world over for so much more than  
our raw material cost the British  
spenders that on that single item the  
general international trade balance  
against Great Britain is cut down by  
many millions of dollars.

Canada, becoming after the war be-  
gan one of the great trading nations  
of the world, has inherited the eco-  
nomic genius or has learned the trad-  
ing lesson from the British parent  
land. Although there has been a huge  
American trade balance against Can-  
ada, and although American exchange  
has been embarrassingly against Can-  
ada, and in spite of talk across the  
line of stopping imports from us so as  
to readjust the trade balance and the  
exchange rates, Canadian common  
sense has forbidden or avoided any-  
thing of the kind.

While in the seven months ending  
with January Canada's purchases  
from us at \$483,000,000 were some  
\$610,000,000 lower than for the corre-  
sponding period in the previous year,  
the drop was much more than can  
be accounted for by the cessation of war  
material needs. And while Canada's  
sales to us at \$319,000,000 were some  
\$27,000,000 more than in the corre-  
sponding period of the previous year,  
the excess of imports from us over  
exports to us scored for the seven  
months the very substantial figure of  
\$192,000,000. For the twelve months  
ending with February 29 the balance  
in our favor was not far from \$300,  
000,000.

What this excess of purchases from  
us means in enhanced Canadian eco-  
nomic power may be judged by the  
fact that Canadian exports to Great  
Britain were more than half a billion  
dollars for the twelve months end-  
ing February 29 and the Canadian  
trade balance against Great Britain  
for the same period was no less than  
\$400,000,000.

The total Canadian exports for the  
twelve months were nearly \$1,800,  
000,000, built up not merely on the  
basis of Canadian raw materials and  
Canadian products manufactured out  
of Canadian raw materials but on the  
basis as well of the huge pur-  
chases of goods in the United States,  
bought, as Great Britain herself buys,  
largely for reexport.

It is interesting to note and it is  
an important fact in our international  
commercial and financial standing  
that Canada, with only a few millions  
more population than New York, con-  
tinues to be after the war, as she was  
during the war, our second best cus-  
tomer in the whole world, only be-

United Kingdom surpassing her. How  
the Canadians buy from us and what  
it is worth to us may be understood  
by the fact that for the seven months  
ending with January 31, 1920, Canada  
bought in the United States double  
the value of goods bought from us in  
the same period by all the countries  
and all the peoples of the whole of  
South America.

Canada's great world trade is an  
asset of opulence not merely for her-  
self but as well for our own United  
States.

## Miss Ennis Finishes a Sentence.

"The severs of Europe are dumped  
over here," began Miss ISABEL ENNIS  
in one part of her speech to the  
Board of Estimate. Before she could  
finish the sentence she was inter-  
rupted by President LA GUARDIA, who  
demanded that she apologize. She  
did not do so, but instead adminis-  
tered to Mr. LA GUARDIA and to the  
Board in general a well deserved  
rebuke for the Board's attitude on  
teachers' salaries. In the calm of  
another week Miss ENNIS finishes her  
sentence, as follows:

"The severs of Europe are dumped  
over here—in the form of commu-  
nism, anarchism, I. W. W.-ism—and  
in the parlance of the day it is up  
to the public school teachers of New  
York city to help stamp that out.  
You can't stamp out that menace  
without teachers; you won't have  
teachers unless you pay them a sal-  
ary sufficient to live decently."

The whole is perfectly true. If  
any apology is due, it is from Mr.  
LA GUARDIA to Miss ENNIS.

## New York Buildings as Bill Boards.

The protest of the Municipal Ar-  
tists' Association to Park Commis-  
sioner FRANCIS D. GALATIN and to  
the Public Service Commission against  
the misuse of property—particularly  
public property—for the display of  
posters deserves the support of all  
citizens with a sense of the fitness  
of things.

While the country was face to face  
with the necessity of raising money  
and money for the prosecution of a  
great national enterprise nobody thought  
of putting any limits on the enthu-  
siasm of the bill posters. Placards were  
put up over night on almost every  
available blank space. The bill  
poster did what seemed right in his  
own eyes, for he knew that nobody  
would dare to interfere with him.

For years the terrace walls of the  
Public Library at Fifth avenue and  
Forty-second street, the front of the  
Metropolitan Museum, park fences,  
the wall of Central Park, the wall of  
Riverside Drive, bank buildings, and  
even the monuments all over the town  
were covered with appeals to the  
passerby. As JOSEPH HOWLAND HUNT  
points out, permanent injury has been  
caused in certain cases.

Not only were these posters re-  
garded as sacred while the special ef-  
fort that they had to do with was in  
progress, but they were allowed to re-  
main long after a drive was over for  
fear of being regarded with suspicion.  
The result was that even such a trim  
and orderly thoroughfare as Fifth ave-  
nue became at times untidy and un-  
sightly, rain, wind and frost only serv-  
ing to increase the disorder.

War posters of one sort or another  
served a very useful purpose. But it  
does not follow that a method which  
was rather overdone and ceased to  
be effective in consequence should be  
continued in its most extravagant  
form in actual peace time.

That the city has been responding  
in a generous way to the appeals of  
the various committees and associa-  
tions having to do with after the war  
relief supplies in itself a good reason  
why the ordinary restrictions should  
be put in force once more. In fact  
the more worthy the object for which  
the appeal is made, the more the bad  
method should be avoided.

As a matter of fact the public is  
tired of emergency schemes of all  
sorts, no matter how worthy the ob-  
ject may be. It wants to follow Dr.  
CLEMENCEAU's advice to his own peo-  
ple about getting to work and keeping  
at work. Above all it desires to do so  
in a normal environment.

Besides there are plenty of legal  
and legitimate ways of making ap-  
peals without alienating the sym-  
pathy of the public by maintaining a  
nuisance that ought to be abated as  
soon as possible.

## Greek Loses Its Last Stronghold.

By a vote of the legislative body  
of the university Greek is no longer  
a compulsory study at Oxford. This  
famous old British institution of  
learning ceases to be a stronghold of  
classical Greek, but it surrendered only  
after a controversy which has been  
carried on with much bitterness for  
the last quarter of a century. In the  
final battle the opponents of Greek  
won by the comparatively small mar-  
gin of 434 to 339 in passing the sta-  
tute which they favored and which  
provided for the abolition of Greek  
as an entrance requirement.

The demand for a revision of the  
educational system of England which  
was very insistent during the war no  
doubt had its effect in bringing about  
this change at Oxford. Dr. ARTHUR  
C. BEXSON, one of the most conserva-  
tive of English educators, in out-  
lining a new plan of education four  
years ago, declared: "It is clear that  
the barrier of compulsory Greek is  
merely vexatious and artificial and  
should be destroyed."

Pride in university traditions and  
in maintaining a high classical posi-  
tion in English education was one  
consideration, the furnishing of in-  
struction that would be of practical  
value not only to a British subject  
but also to a citizen of the world was

another. The scientist could see no  
benefit in the smattering of Greek  
that was required for entrance or a  
final degree to the physicist, chemist,  
or physician, and he believed that  
compulsory Greek deprived many able  
students of the advantages which the  
university offered. The contention,  
in short, was that the tendency of  
modern education is toward speciali-  
zation and in opposition to a compul-  
sion that makes for impracticability  
and the growth of an intellectual  
aristocracy.

There is reason for doubting the  
assertion of some of the classicists in  
the Oxford controversy that the only  
way to continue the study of Greek  
is to make it compulsory. Dr. BEXSON  
says: "I have no doubt that Greek  
must be relegated to specialists." That  
is, to those who need it in their  
training and will attain proficiency  
in its study. Premier VENIZELOS ex-  
pressed no disappointment at the Ox-  
ford decision: "I should imagine the  
study of Greek will become less ex-  
tensive but more intensive," he said,  
"and the knowledge of it more thor-  
ough than has been the case in the  
past." Greek as a study has its place,  
and this it will continue to occupy  
despite legislative enactments. This  
was shown by the natural course of  
events in France, where there was  
considerable rejoicing twenty years  
ago over the passage of a measure  
similar to the Oxford statute, but  
abolishing both Latin and Greek as  
university entrance requirements.

Some of the earliest complaints re-  
garding the change came from those  
who first favored it and who as-  
serted that it had brought shallow-  
ness and superficiality in scholarship.  
In the strong reaction that resulted  
both of these ancient languages in-  
creased in popularity, though they  
continued optional with the individual  
student. It was not necessary to re-  
peal the statute to restore them to  
their former position as educational  
forces.

There is no doubt among Greek  
classicists a keen regret over the  
loss of the Oxford stronghold. But  
this loss will not determine the fate  
of Greek. It may, however, have  
the good effect of limiting it as a  
study to those who enjoy it or who  
will gain from it an actual and prac-  
tical benefit.

## Conscientiously Objecting Heroes.

It is provided in the bill introduced  
in the New York Assembly by Colonel  
RANSOM H. GILLET for the relief of  
permanently disabled soldiers, sailors,  
marines and Red Cross nurses, being  
residents of New York State, that no  
"conscientious objector" shall benefit  
under the law, even though having  
been forced in under the draft he was  
wounded in action.

This restrictive part of the bill  
ought to be amended. It goes too  
far. It is a notorious fact that cer-  
tain of the conscientious objectors  
purged their original offense on the  
field of battle and received the high-  
est distinctions in the way of de-  
corations that this country gives.

Even Sergeant ALVIN YORK, the su-  
perman of Tennessee, whose prodigies  
of valor were the talk of the  
whole country, admitted after he had  
come home that in his unregenerate  
condition he had not believed that  
fighting and killing were justifiable.  
It was unfortunate for the enemy  
and very fortunate for the cause that  
this conscientious objector changed  
his mind so enthusiastically.

Who would think for a moment of  
putting him in the excluded class if  
he were an inhabitant of this State?  
There were others like him, whose  
services differed from his only in de-  
gree, not in kind. Adherence for a  
while to a wrong theory, which they  
abandoned in honorable fashion,  
ought not to be held against them as  
an unpardonable sin, even if they used  
it as a plan for exemption. As well  
suspect a man who waited to be called  
before he might have volunteered.

Premier NITTI's speech on prohibi-  
tion was greeted with shouts of  
"Down with wine!" This to the  
American ear, does not show exactly  
how the Deputies stand.

Playful Nature shut off the sunlight  
as soon as people began to rave it.

Those French! Paris taxicab men  
protest against a recent law permit-  
ting them to charge higher rates. They  
say it discourages use of their vehi-  
cles. A New Yorker can visualize a  
taxicab driver and his fare equally  
outraged and mutually protesting  
against the sum one is paying, the  
other collecting, vociferations, scolding  
tears on both sides!

It does seem as if Borough Presi-  
dent CURRAN has packed into the few-  
est possible words a principle of polit-  
ical philosophy whose best prior con-  
densation was "A politician must as  
well be in his grave as not in the  
news." Mr. CURRAN's epitaph runs  
even more swiftly, for he replied to  
Commissioner CURRAN's charge of seeking  
newspaper notice "It's headlines or  
headstones."

The proper study of mankind is the  
young bride who seeks a divorce be-  
cause her husband "compelled" her to  
live for five weeks in a New York  
hotel. Many maids and matrons would  
consider this a treat. Even to be a din-  
ner or supper guest there has satis-  
fied some with reasonable ambitions.

The complaining bride confessed a  
longing for a rented home; did she  
long for the excitement of being  
evicted?

## The New House.

A lease upon a new house.  
It is taken and signed.  
And all our possessions  
Are moved on the wind.

The tenants of April  
Are blithesome and bold,  
Their roof is of asphure,  
Their floor is of gold.

The rent is no greater  
Than earth first began,  
The rent of April  
Has play on man.

McKENNETH WILSON.

## AMERICA ON THE SEAS.

The Stars and Stripes Afloat a Wel-  
come Sight to an Old Mariner.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
I noticed an item in your paper stating  
that the German shipping people have  
now set their eyes focused upon the  
American merchant marine, seeking to  
utilize American built vessels which are  
now under American registry in order  
to regain their lost prestige in com-  
merce. It is evident that the German  
shipping people as well as British ship-  
ping interests are envious of America's  
recently acquired large prestige upon  
the high seas and are equally desirous  
of retarding the growth of our merchan-  
tile marine in world commerce.

I have followed the sea for a liveli-  
hood, sailing to all parts of the world,  
for a period extending well over fifty  
years, and during that time I have seen  
the American deep water merchant  
ships dwindle down to such a small pro-  
portion that American vessels were al-  
most negligible on the seven seas, and it  
was a rare occurrence to see the Stars  
and Stripes flying over any vessel in  
great numbers on the sea.

During the war I made several trips  
to sea—three times across to Europe—and  
it was refreshing to my mind and  
pleasing to my eyes to notice the in-  
crease of American vessels again on the  
seas. Let us hope that American ship-  
ping will retain the prestige upon the  
sea that it has regained, and that Old  
Glory will take its rightful place as the  
emblem which is its true heritage.

FRANK WATKINS.

SALESMAN SNUG HARBOR, New Brit-  
ton, March 29.

## TO BUILD HOUSES.

Investors Must Be Encouraged to  
Lead on Real Estate Mortgages.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
Your editorial article on rent pro-  
fitteering deserves the highest commendation.  
The day and the only way to cure this  
evil is to build more houses. There is  
danger that the legislators at Albany  
in their commendable desire to punish  
the profiteer are overlooking this fun-  
damental fact and are set upon passing  
laws which will prevent new construc-  
tion, and so play the game exactly as  
the profiteers would have it played.

There is no magic system by which  
the needed housings for 100,000 fami-  
lies can be immediately produced. There  
is no possible escape from the laborious  
process of the century of pling one  
brick upon another until the house is  
built, and the process takes time.

One helpful and constructive measure  
the Legislature has had before it since  
its opening day, the Lockwood-McWhin-  
ney bill, to exempt from taxation under  
the income tax law the income from  
not more than \$10,000 of mortgages  
in individual ownership. Yet for some  
mysterious reason it has not even been  
reported.

It is the only measure under consid-  
eration that would clear away the chief  
obstacle to the production of more hous-  
ings. Its enactment is vital to the solu-  
tion of the housing problem. There is  
no alternative proposition that promises  
half so much.

All this was known to all the mem-  
bers of the Legislature over a month  
ago, and there is no good reason why  
it was not enacted then, and it must  
be enacted if this city and State are to  
escape the horrors of a renting situa-  
tion far worse than the present.

JOHN L. PARKER,  
Secretary of the Advisory Council of  
Real Estate Interests,  
New York, March 29.

## A DRAFT RIOT ALARM.

Recollections of an Expected Attack  
on an Abolitionist in Harlem.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
At the time of the riots in 1913 I lived  
in Harlem in 125th street.

These riots were supposed to be  
against the Abolitionists. I recall well  
I lived in the lower part of the house  
with a noted Abolitionist. Looking out  
of our rear windows we could see the  
city and sky all red with the flames at  
night and New York city all burning  
down, as we supposed.

The night I lived with expected an at-  
tack and as I was on the ground floor  
he brought me a large club and said,  
"You can take them first, and as I live  
upstairs I will then take them with my  
double barreled gun and will leave the  
skylight open, so if they get the best  
of us both I will run right out on the  
roof and thus escape them on the tops  
of the adjoining buildings."

I am glad that they did not come,  
but such excitement you never saw, and  
I can recall it well now in my eighty-  
sixth year. I know something about  
these riots, as I was on duty a good  
deal of this time with my regiment,  
the Seventh.

J. H. A.

YONKERS, March 29.

## LOOKING BACKWARD.

A Short List of the Things One Does  
Not See Any More.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
Following is a short list of things we  
don't see any more:

Rock bear signs.  
Trolley cars on Staten Island.  
District Attorneys arm in arm with  
police inspectors.  
Fire cent cigars.  
Naked arabs.  
Transfer good for a continuous ride  
from the Battery to Harlem.  
Four dollar shoes.  
Twenty-cent bleacher seats.  
Bicycle race.  
"To let" signs on flat houses.  
The City Hall fountain.  
Two for a quarter collar.  
Christy Mathewson's fadeaway.  
The old "Red" Barber.  
Landladies reducing rents.  
Kings of lager-beer.  
Men "baking" for drinks.  
Ten dollar suits.  
Naked arabs.  
Hans Wagner playing shortstop for  
Pittsburgh.

Ice cream sodas for a nickel.  
Growlers.  
New York, March 29. OLD TIMER.

Pioneer Fire in Missouri.  
From the Excelsior Springs Standard.  
According to Bill Ripes, the fall of 18  
was the most remarkable season that he  
ever put through—and he reckons there  
was no less than fifty million wild geese  
few over his cabin that fall, darkening  
the sun until the chickens went to roost  
at noon, an equinox at night, till the  
sun and stars were up in the sky.  
Twenty-seven big brands came a-floppin' down  
the chimney in response to Old Ripes's com-  
mand, and they spluttered 'n' sizzled in  
the pot. The next day a lot of burst  
leathers mighty high driv old Miss Ripes  
distracted.

Minirel Also Wanted Buses.  
In the early days of street railroads  
there was a minirel song that should  
be the official anthem of New York.  
The first verse was:  
If I was the Mayor I would stop these  
buses.  
I'd take the street cars  
And put them away.  
And bring out the omnibuses.

W. M. SIMPSON,  
New York, March 29.

Psychic Researches in Connecticut.  
Farnsworth Correspondence Broughted Press.  
Byron A. Bousfield dropped in the  
other day. Sir Oliver Lodge was men-  
tioned. Byron said his wife's father,  
David Gilbert, walked up his lane after  
a light snowfall. A green pea vine sprouted  
up through the snow right in front of him.  
He picked it up and in a short time he did  
not know what he had done. He played the  
"Devil's Dream" one day on his fiddle.  
He left the fiddle on a chair and all  
went into another room, closing the door.  
In a few minutes they heard the fiddle  
playing the "Devil's Dream." They waited  
a while, but it stopped and opened the door.  
The fiddle was on the chair. Bill said  
the Dreamer did the playing.

Tenorial.  
Sublimated Lawn—2 a helmet is a dollar.  
Shall they change to cut me?

## HOOVER AS A CANDIDATE.

Independent Movements in Politics a  
Failure in the Past.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
Speaking as a Republican I sincerely  
hope that the Democrats nominate Re-  
publican Mr. Hoover. A candidate with-  
out a political party would be quite easy  
picking for the Republicans at the No-  
vember election.

So-called independent politics is not  
successful. Alexander Hamilton and his  
co-workers founded our Constitution on  
a partisan basis, and results in a politi-  
cal way are not to be secured through  
independent action. The Horace Greeley  
and Roosevelt campaigns are instances  
showing the futility of independent non-  
alignments.

Partisanship is another name for or-  
ganization. Business, the church, the  
club and all other similar institutions  
succeed through organization, and the  
same is true concerning politics. Ideal  
candidates are not always available, and  
political propositions are carried along  
by partisan efforts.

Presidential candidates are usually  
selected because of the